

XX. Descriptions of some Genera and Species of Australian Curculionidæ. By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S., V.-P. Ent. Soc.

[Read 7th November, 1870.]

IN continuation of the descriptions already published (*ante*, p. 181), I have now to add some more new genera and species of Australian *Curculionidæ*. I am indebted for a great many of the species here described to my valued correspondent Mr. George Masters, of Sydney; and it is a great advantage that these were accompanied by an indication of their exact localities.

List of New Genera and Species.

LEPTOPINÆ.

1. *Polyphrades pusillus.*
2. " *ortyx.*
3. " *ampliatus.*
4. " *biplagiatus.*
5. " *pardalotus.*
6. " *œsalon.*
7. " *latipennis.*
8. *Zymaus* (n. g.) *binodosus.*

AMYCTERINÆ.

9. *Dialeptopus* (n. g.) *sepidioides.*
10. " *ferreus.*
11. " *macilentus.*
12. " *monachus.*
13. *Melanegis* (n. g.) *stygius.*
14. *Tetralophus incanus.*
15. " *excursus.*
16. " *elevatus.*
17. *Amorphorhinus polyacanthus.*

RHYPAROSOMINÆ.

18. *Dysostines hoplostethus.*
19. " *fuligineus.*
20. " *pustulosus.*
21. " *pilipes.*

MOLYTINÆ.

22. *Opsittis* (n. g.) *atomaria.*

DIABATHRARIINÆ.

23. *Atelicus guttatus.*
24. " *atrophus.*

CRYPTORHYNCHINÆ.

25. *Euthebus* (n. g.) *troglodytes.*
26. *Mecistocerus Mastersi.*
27. *Imaliodes* (n. g.) *subfasciatus.*
28. " *terreus.*
29. *Elæagna* (n. g.) *squamibunda.*
30. *Paleticus* (n. g.) *laticollis.*
31. " *confinis.*
32. " *pedestris.*
33. " *frontalis.*
34. " *invidus.*
35. *Onidistus* (n. g.) *nodipennis.*
36. " *araneus.*
37. " *odiosus.*
38. *Petosiris* (n. g.) *subereus.*
39. *Methidrysis* (n. g.) *aflicta.*
40. *Niconotus* (n. g.) *taphrioides.*
41. *Chætectetorus hædulus.*
42. " *clitellæ.*
43. " *latus.*
44. *Ephrycus* (n. g.) *obliquus.*
45. *Metacymia* (n. g.) *marmorea.*
46. *Achopera* (n. g.) *lachrymosa.*
47. " *maculata.*
48. " *uniformis.*
49. *Chimades* (n. g.) *lanosus.*
50. *Menios* (n. g.) *internatus.*
51. *Tychreus* (n. g.) *camelus.*
52. *Tituacia* (n. g.) *ostracion.*
53. *Anilaus* (n. g.) *sordidus.*
54. *Tyrtæosus* (n. g.) *microthorax.*
55. " *lateralis.*
56. " *vetustus.*
57. " *incallidus.*
58. " *ustulatus.*
59. *Cryptorhynchus stigmaticus.*
60. *Emethylus* (n. g.) *lumbaris.*
61. *Phlaeoglymma* (n. g.) *alternans.*

LEPTOPINÆ.

POLYPHRADES, Schönherr, Cureul. v. 805.

This genus may be divided into two sections by a character which is now, in most cases, considered sufficiently important to warrant generic separation, *i. e.*, the fineness or coarseness of the facets of the eyes; but as species of both sections have been referred to *Polyphrades* by Fahræus, Boheman, Germar, &c., I leave the genus as I find it.

Section 1. Eyes with fine facets.

Polyphrades pusillus.

P. obovatus, fuscus, squamulis cinerascentibus vel subargenteis fuligineisque variis omnino sat dense tectus; rostro capiti longitudine æquali, multo angustiore, extrorsum incrassato, tricarinulato; antennis ferrugineis, cinerascenti-squamosis, articulo basali funiculi crassiore; oculis fere rotundatis, infra subacuminatis; prothorace parum transverso, apice basi multo angustiore, lobis ocularibus obsoletis; elytris breviter ovatis, leviter sulcato-punctatis, punctis oblongis, interstitiis latis planatis, macula basali alba utrinque notatis; tibiis tarsisque ferrugineis, parce cinereo-squamulosis, tibiis anticis biflexuosis.

Long. $1\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Hab.—West Australia.

The smallest of the genus, and differing, as also do the two next, from *P. cinereus*, *paganus*, *laticollis*, and *argentarius*, the other species belonging to this section, by their rounded or nearly rounded eyes.

Polyphrades ortyx.

P. late ovatus, piceus, squamulis albis vel subargenteis præsertim ad latera fuscescenti-variis setulisque omnino sat dense tectus; rostro capite vix breviore, multo angustiore; antennis ferrugineis, vage pilosis, articulo basali funiculi crassiore; oculis fere rotundatis, infra subacuminatis; prothorace paulo transverso, utrinque rotundato, apice basi multo angustiore; elytris subcordatis, sulcato-punctatis, punctis oblongis, interstitiis latis, porparum convexis, lateribus albis; pedibus ferrugineis, sparse cinereo-squamulosis.

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—West Australia.

Polyphrades ampliatus.

P. oblongus, fuscus, squamulis albis vel subargenteis setulisque numerosis omnino dense tectus; rostro breve, capite paulo angustiore, antice haud carinulato; antennis piceis, dense squamulosis, funiculo lineare, incrassato, articulo basali secundo sesquiloniore, clava anguste ovata; oculis rotundatis; prothorace valde ampliato-transverso, utrinque fortiter rotundato, apice basi valde angustiore, supra inaequaliter convexo; elytris ovatis, prothorace multo angustioribus, postice sensim angustatis, fortiter sulcato-punctatis, punctis oblongis approximatis, valde conspicuis, interstitiis sat latis, paulo convexis; pedibus validis, tibiis anticis extrorsum arcuatis.

Long. 3 lin.

Hab.—West Australia.

This species is remarkable for the breadth of its prothorax, as in some species of the nearly-allied genus *Cherrus*.

Section 2. Eyes with large facets.

Polyphrades biplagiatus.

P. ovalis, niger, squamulis cinerascentibus fuscisque variis sat dense omnino tectus; fronte distincte longitudinaliter plicata; rostro breviusculo, antice integro; antennis piceis, scapo valido, sensim incrassato, articulo basali funiculi secundo crassiore et sesquiloniore; oculis fere rotundatis; prothorace subtransverso, utrinque rotundato, basi apice vix latiore, supra vase punctato; elytris subovatis, sulcato-punctatis, punctis magnis oblongis, interstutiis latis, postice paulo convexis, singulis pone medium plaga transversa alba fusco-marginata ornatis; tarsis testaceo-piceis.

Long. 2 lin.

Hab.—Queensland.

Polyphrades pardalotus.

P. ovatus, niger, squamulis cervinis fuscisque variis, aliis albis maculatim dispersis, vestitus; rostro breviusculo, subcarinulato; antennis piceis, scapo modice incrassato, articulo basali funiculi secundo crassiore et

plus duplo longiore; oculis rotundatis; prothorace paulo transverso, utrinque rotundato, apice basi manifeste angustiore, vage punctato, ad latera albo-squamoso; elytris ovatis, fortiter sulcato-punctatis, punctis oblongis approximatis squamulo repletis, interstitiis latis convexis; pedibus albo-annulatis; tibiis pilis elongatis adspersis, anticis extrorsum arcuatis.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—King George's Sound.

The ornate coloration of this and the preceding species is sufficiently characteristic. The other species of this section, exclusive of the two described below, and others in my collection reserved for better materials, are *P. nanus*, *perignarus*, and *nitidilabris*. *P. murinus*, Fahr., from the type specimen in the Hopeian Museum, is not in a state to be easily recognizable.

Polyphrades œsalon.

P. ovatus, niger, supra pedibusque squamulis aurulentis sat dense vestitus; rostro capite paulo breviore et modice angustiore, antice late excavato, in medio subcarinulato; antennis nigro-piccis, vage setuloso-squamosis, articulo basali funiculi secundo vix sesquiongiore, clava sat late obovata, acuminata; oculis ovatis; prothorace transverso, utrinque rotundato, apice angustiore, postice supra leviter transversim undulato; elytris breviter ovatis, distinete sulcato-punctatis, punctis rotundatis approximatis, interstitiis latis convexis, leviter granulatis, apice paulo coarctatis, rotundatis; corpore infra sparse squamulis setulisque vestito; articulo ultimo tarsorum rufo-picco, unguiculis nigris.

Long. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab.—King George's Sound.

Somewhat of the habit of *P. nanus*, Gyll., but the prothorax and elytra differently sculptured, &c. The scales, when viewed under a strong lens, have a rich reddish-golden tint; to the naked eye the insect is of a yellowish-brown colour.

Polyphrades latipennis.

P. subovatus, fuscus, squamulis silaceis aliisque majoribus interjectis supra pedibusque dense tectus; capite

inter oculos angustato; rostro capite vix breviore, antice subcarinulato, plaga triangulari parva; antennis nigris, scapo dense squamoso, articulo basali funiculi secundo haud crassiore sed sesquiloniore, clava anguste elliptica; oculis subovatis; prothorace transverso, utrinque valde rotundato, ante medium latissimo, postice gradatim angustiore, supra distincte confertim punctato, punctis squamulo repletis; elytris ovato-orbiculatis, in medio prothorace multo latioribus, supra subplanatis, fortiter sulcato-punctatis, intersticiis sat latis, modice convexis; corpore infra griseo-squamoso; tibiis nonnihil incrassatis.

Long. 3½ lin.

Hab.—West Australia (Champion Bay).

A species of very marked outline, owing partly to the breadth of the elytra, and farther differentiated by the narrowing of the head.

ZYMAUS, n. g.

A *Leptope* differt *unguiculis* connatis.

The exponent of this genus bears a rather striking resemblance to the Brazilian *Bastactes bituberculatus*, Boh., and is, therefore, not unlike some of the more normal forms of *Leptops*. It is probable that fresh individuals, judging from one of my specimens, are more scaly than is here described.

Zymaus binodosus. (Pl. VII. fig. 5.)

Z. oblongus, niger, remote albido-squamulosus; fronte convexa, rostro sat robusto, in medio profunde longitudinaliter canaliculato, sulcis lateralibus distinctis, scrobibus angustis, infra oculos exaeuntibus; antennis nigris, scapo sensim incrassato, articulis duobus basalibus funiculi cæteris paulo longioribus, articulo basali clavæ haud elongato; oculis ovalibus; prothorace pone apicem latiore, basin versus sensim angustiore, infra fortiter confertim granulato, lobis ocularibus rufo-marginatis ciliisque albis fimbriatis; scutello carente; elytris prothorace basi vix latioribus, seriatim fortiter impresso-punctatis, postice declivibus, singulis pone medium tuberculo majusculo subconico apice obtuso instructis; corpore infra atro, nitido; pedibus griseo-squamosis et setulosis.

Long. 5-5½ lin.

Hab.—Queensland (Wide Bay).

AMYCTERINÆ.

DIALEPTOPUS, n. g.

Rostrum breviusculum, crassum, capite angustius; *scrobes* laterales, subarcuatae, postice fere evanescentes; *antennæ* tenuatae, articulis duobus basalibus funiculi sequentibus longioribus. *Oculi* liberi. *Prothorax* latitudine et longitudine subæqualis, apice valde productus, supra fortiter longitudinaliter excavatus, bicristatus, utrinque tuberculato-carinatus. *Scutellum* inconspicuum. *Elytra* prothorace haud vel modice latiora, singulatim bifariam tuberculata, humeris antrorsum valde producta, lateribus inflexa. *Pedes* elongati, attenuati; *tarsi* antice modice dilatati, quatuor postici gracillimi, filiformes. *Propectus* modice elongatum, profunde emarginatum.

Amycterus collaris, Boh. (Schön. vii. i. 57), which, as Lacordaire suggested, should be separated from *Euomus*, to which Schönherr eventually referred it, belongs to this genus. The characters given above are mostly antagonistic to *Euomus*. All the species have the apex of the prothorax projected considerably over the head, and this is bounded above on each side by a strongly-marked crest, which diverges a little, and is continued backwards to the base, leaving a deep broad cavity between them. The elytra, which are about three times as long as the prothorax, have on each two longitudinal series of more or less conical tubercles which converge anteriorly, and the tubercles, gradually reduced to granules, form an elevated border on the very strongly-produced spiniform shoulder. Schönherr compared the species known to him to *Sepidium tricuspidatum*.

Dialeptopus sepidioides. (Pl. VII. fig. 4.)

D. angustus, nigrescens, griseo-squamulosus; rostro capite parum longiore, utrinque fere recto, antice fortiter bicarinato, vage nigro-setuloso; prothorace parce squamuloso, cristis dorsalibus oblique granulatis; elytris prothorace haud latioribus, tuberculis ferrugineis, serie exteriore quinque, interiore septem constitutis, apicibus conjunctis late sed leviter emarginatis, dorso dense squamuloso, lateribus denudatis, quadri-seriatim punctatis, punctis magnis, squamulis repletis; pedibus parce squamulosis.

Long. 7-8 lin.

Hab.—West Australia.

The emargination at the apices of the elytra in the figure is not broad enough, and looks, therefore, deeper than it really is.

Dialeptopus ferreus.

D. angustus, nigro-purpureus, subtilissime remote squamosus; rostro brevi, in medio late et profunde longitudinaliter excavato, sulco arcuato distincto a capite separato; prothorace apice bilobo, cristis dorsalibus fere lævigatis, lateribus modice rotundatis; elytris prothorace vix latioribus, tuberculis elevatis, serie exteriore quatuor, interiore quatuor vel quinque constitutis, dorso inter se rugosis, lateribus sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis valde elevatis, apicibus conjunctis perparum angulato-emarginatis; pedibus parce setulosis.

Long. 6 lin.

Hab.—South Australia; Victoria.

Dialeptopus macilentus.

D. angustus, nigro-purpureus, subtilissime remote squamosus; rostro longiusculo, in medio longitudinaliter excavato, sulco arcuato a capite separato; prothorace utrinque in medio angulato-producto, apice obtuso, rufo, cristis dorsalibus rufo-tuberculatis; elytris prothorace haud latioribus, tuberculis magis elevatis, conicis, apicibus rufis, serie exteriore quatuor, interiore septem constitutis, apicibus conjunctis profunde et fortiter rotundato-emarginatis, lateribus sat crebre foveolatis; pedibus parce setulosis.

Long. 6 lin.

Hab.—South Australia.

Very like the last, but, *inter alia*, with the sides of the prothorax and apices of the elytra different.

Dialeptopus monachus (Waterh. MS.).

D. oblongo-ovatus, niger, indumento brunnescenti-griseo supra antennisque (clava excepta) dense tectus;

rostro breviusculo, antice fortiter bicarinato, nigro-setuloso; prothoraco utrinquo ampliato-rotundato, cristis dorsalibus parum rugosis, area laterali sublævi; elytris prothorace latioribus, lateribus rotundatis, fortiter bicos-tatis, tuberculis nigris validis conicis, serie exteriore quinque, interiore sex constitutis, apicibus conjunctis perparum angulato-emarginatis; femoribus granulatis, tibiis tarsisque parce nigro-setulosis.

Long. 7-8 lin.

Hab.—New South Wales.

Allied to *D. collaris*, Boh., but differently clothed; the elytra with the tubercles black, the inner series parallel and closer to the suture, their sides with two prominent costæ, &c.

MELANEGIS, n. g.

Euomo affinis, sed *elytris* supra planatis; et *tarsis* angustis, subtus tomentosis.

In this genus the tarsi are furnished beneath with a dense silky pubescence, leaving a deep channel along the middle of the two basal joints; in *Euomus*, the tarsi are more or less dilated, and either naked beneath, or furnished with a few bristles, or a fringe of stiff hairs along the margins of the three basal joints. The prothorax is not produced at the apex as in *Dialeptopus*, and the habit is far nearer to *Tetralophus* than to *Euomus*.

Melanegis stygius. (Pl. VII. fig. 6.)

M. oblongus, aterrimus, squamulis subtilissimis griseis setisque brevibus interjectis remote vestitus; rostro in medio profunde sulcato, bicarinato, carinis uniseriatim sat fortiter punctatis; articulis duobus basalibus funiculi fere æqualibus, cæteris moniliformibus; prothorace latitudine et longitudine æquali, supra planato, antice trifossulato, in medio latiore, lateribus granulato; elytris ovatis, prothorace paulo latioribus, seriatim vase punctatis, intersticiis granulatis, dorso planato in tuberculis tribus utrinque extenso, postice abrupte declivibus, apice rotundatis, ad suturam perparum spinosis; corpore infra remote subtiliter nigro-setulosis; pedibus tenuatis, setulis nigris griseisque tectis.

Long. 5 lin.

Hab.—King George's Sound (Albany).

TETRALOPHUS, Waterhouse, Tr. Ent. Soc., ser. 2, ii. 173.

Tetralophus incanus.

T. oblongus, niger, squamositate pulvrea grisecente sat dense tectus; fronte convexa, obsolete punctata; rostro medio fortiter bicarinato, lateribus breviter arcuatō-sulcato; prothorace subtransverso, haud granulato, supra alte bicristato, in medio profunde sulcato, cristis elongatis, punctatis, antice posticeque interruptis; elytris biseriatim tuberculatis, serie exteriore tuberculis tribus validis, interiore duobus basalibus parvis tertioque postico elongato alte elevato, lateribus subquadriseriatim scrobiculatis, postice abrupte declivibus, apice rotundatis; pedibus vase nigro-setosis.

Long. 4½ lin.

Hab.—Victoria.

Tetralophus excursus.

T. oblongus, niger; rostro ut in *T. incano* sed paulo longiore; prothorace sat fortiter granulato, supra alte bicristato, cristis ampliatis versus apicem interruptis, dimidio antico limitatis, lateribus falcato-productis, margine bituberculatis; elytris serie exteriore tuberculis quatuor, duobus intermediis parvis, duobus alteris validis, quorum uno humerali oblique angulato, altero interiore elongato interrupto basin versus granulato-excurrente, lateribus quadriseriatim scrobiculatis, postice abrupte declivibus, apice rotundatis; pedibus vase nigro-setosis.

Long. 5½ lin.

Hab.—South Australia.

Tetralophus elevatus.

T. oblongus, niger; rostro ut in *T. excuso*; prothorace granulato, basi angustiore, lateribus magis productis, falcatis, supra bicristato, cristis cariniformibus, apicem versus interruptis, dimidio antico limitatis; cæteris fere ut in *T. excuso*, sed tubculo interiore elytrorum haud

elongato, in medio dorsi sito, serie exteriore tuberculis tribus subæqualibus, magis elevatis, tuberculo humerali falciforme, extrorsum serrato.

Long. 6½ lin.

Hab.—Victoria.

The above three species are very similar at first sight to *T. sculpturatus*, Waterh., hitherto the only representative of the genus, but a moment's examination shows that they are distinct. It may facilitate the discrimination of these species if we throw their diagnoses into a tabular form, thus:—

Prothorax not granulate.

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Each elytron with nine or ten tubercles in two series | <i>T. sculpturatus.</i> |
|---|-------------------------|

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Each elytron with four or five tubercles in two series | <i>T. incanus.</i> |
|--|--------------------|

Prothorax granulate.

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| An inner tubercle on each elytron, granulate and gradually running out to the base | <i>T. excursus.</i> |
|--|---------------------|

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| An inner tubercle confined to the middle of each elytron | <i>T. elevatus.</i> |
|--|---------------------|

AMORPHORHINUS, Lacordaire, Gen. vi. 318.

Amorphorhinus polyacanthus.

A. oblongus, aterrimus, remote et breviter squamosus; fronte longitudinaliter plicata, callo superciliari conico; rostro antice abrupte gibboso, in medio late sulcato; antennis nigris, funiculo breviuscule; prothorace transverso, lateribus tuberculato-spinoso, supra fortiter granulato, granulis apice squama parva instructis, in medio late sulcato; clytris ovatis, lateribus parum rotundatis, apice declivibus haud obtusis, profunde scrobiculatis, intersticiis rugosis, singulatim seriebus duabus tuberculorum munitis, tuberculis alte elevatis conicis, fere æqualibus, spina valida infra humeros armatis; corpore infra pedibusque opacis, his vase setulosis.

Long. 4 lin.

Hab.—Western Australia.

The sculpture of the rostrum, the ovate elytra with numerous conical tubercles—varying, however, in size in different individuals—and the spine beneath the shoulder, readily differentiate this species from *A. australis*, Germ., the only other member of the genus.

RHYPAROSOMINÆ.

DYSOSTINES, Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. 472.

Dysostines hoplostethus.

D. oblongus, nigrescens, squamositate murina setulisque interjectis fere omnino deuse tectus; rostro capite vix breviore, antice paulo excavato, in medio canaliculato; antennis piceis, squamulis setulisque vestitis, articulis quinque ultimis funiculi subæqualibus, moniliformibus; prothorace modice transverso, basi angustato, in medio distincte canaliculato; elytris prothorace paulo latioribus, apicem versus gradatim angustatis et paulo rotundatis, supra modice convexis, sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis alternis elevatis; coxis anticis remotis; mesosterno in laminam latam subhorizontalem producto; metasterno brevissimo; tibiis tarsisque subpiceis, illis sat fortiter arcuatis.

Long. 2 lin.

Hab.—Tasmania.

This and the three following species are all very distinct from one another, as well as from the type (*D. valgus*), but with the exception of one of them (*D. pusulosus*), in which the scutellum is obsolete, they agree pretty well with the detailed generic characters given in the Linnean Proceedings quoted above.

Dysostines fuligineus.

D. oblongus, niger, squamulis fuligineis setulisque interjectis omnino dense tectus; rostro breviusculo, antice tricarinulato; antennis nigro-piceis, setulosis, articulis quinque ultimis funiculi subæqualibus; prothorace æquali, utrinque rotundato, apice parum tubulato, supra rugoso-punctato; elytris prothorace vix latioribus, apicem versus gradatim rotundatis, fortiter sulcato-punctatis, interstutiis alternis elevatis; coxis anticis modice distantibus; mesosterno depresso; tibiis anticis paulo arcuatis.

Long. $2\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab.—Tasmania.

Dysostines pustulosus.

D. oblongus, nigrescens, squamulis concoloribus albisque maculatim dispersis aliisque elongatis erectis interjectis sat dense tectus; rostro breviusculo, antice valde arcuato, haud carinulato; antennis rufo-testaceis, vage setulosis, articulis quinque ultimis funiculi gradatim brevioribus et crassioribus; oculis parvis; prothorace subtransverso, basi angustato; scutello obsoleto; elytris prothorace latioribus, apicem versus gradatim rotundatis, humeris subprominulis, singulatim postice oblique elevatis, sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis leviter convexis; coxis anticis approximatis; mesosterno depresso; pedibus piceis, setulosis, femoribus albo-annulatis, tibiis apice valde dilatatis.

Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab.—King George's Sound.

One of my specimens is much more spotted than the other, but in both the spots are placed on slight elevations of the elytra, posteriorly these are more numerous and form a slight oblique ridge on each elytron.

Dysostines pilipes.

D. subanguste oblongus, ferrugineus, squamulis grisecentibus aliisque elongatis erectis omnino sat dense tectus; rostro breve, apice multo crassiore, antice integro; scapo elongato, articulis quatuor ultimis funiculi gradatim crassioribus; prothorace oblongo, apice manifeste tubulato, ante medium latiore, deinde recto et gradatim angustato, supra planato, remote punctato; scutello nigro, cordato; elytris prothorace latioribus, humeris paulo obliquis, deinde gradatim rotundatis et angustatis, fortiter sulcato-punctatis, punctis rotundatis, interstitiis parum convexis; coxis anticis modice distantibus; mesosterno depresso; tibiis longe pilosis, posticis extrorsum valde arcuatis.

Long. $2\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Hab.—King George's Sound (Albany).

MOLYTINÆ.

OPSIITTIS, n. g.

Caput sphæricum; *rostrum* subcylindricum, modice tenuatum, basi angustius; *scrobes* supernæ, subtermi-

nales, obliquæ, infra rostrum et ab oculis desinentes. *Scapus* antennarum sensim incrassatus, oculum vix attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis duobus basilibus longiusculis, primo breviore haud crassiore, cæteris turbinatis; *clava* libera, breviter ovata. *Oculi* transversi, parvi, antice approximati, grosse granulati. *Prothorax* leviter convexus, utrinque ampliato-rotundatus, basi arcuatus, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Scutellum* deficiens. *Elytra* late ovata, prothorace paulo latiora, basi introrsum arcuata. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* vix incrassata, mutica; *tibiae* subrectæ, intus bisinuatae, apice fortiter mucronatæ, *corbulis* apertis; *tarsi* articulo basali triangulari, secundo transverso, tertio paulo latiore, profunde bilobo, ultimo modice elongato; *unguiculi* liberi. *Mesosternum* breve. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis.

I refer this genus to the neighbourhood of *Plinthus*, Germ., notwithstanding that the scrobes are oblique, terminating below and away from the eyes. Of the other Australian genera, *Steremnius*, Schön., unknown to me, has the posterior coxæ transverse, a character foreign to the rest of the group, and *Psaldus** has a lateral scrobe terminating in front of the eye, and a scape attaining a line drawn through its middle.

Opsittis atomaria.

O. ovata, modice convexa, picea, squamis griseis hinc inde maculatim condensatis adspersa; capite rostroque crebre fortiter punctatis; antennis piceis, articulo secundo funiculi primo sesquiloniore; prothorace vix transverso, creberrime subtiliter granulato, in medio linea fere obsoleta notato; elytris latitudine vix sesquilongoribus, sulcato-punctatis, punctis approximatis, interstitiis latis, modice convexis, apice rotundatis; corpore infra pedibusque squamis griseis regulariter dispersis.

Long. 3-3½ lin.

Hab.—King George's Sound.

* *Ante*, p. 189, line 12, the reader is requested to strike out "and from all the other genera of its sub-family;" the remark was probably intended to apply to the scrobes generally, not to their meeting beneath, which only applies to *Liosoma*.

DIABATHRARIINÆ.

ATELICUS, Waterhouse, Trans. Ent. Soc., ser. 3, i. 228.

Atelicus guttatus.

A. cylindricus, lète ferrugineus; rostro lateribus lineolaque dorsali interrupta, elytris maculis apicalibus, corpore infra, pedibusque fulvo-squamosis; cæteris fere ut in *A. ferrugineo* (Waterh.).

Long. 2-3 lin.

Hab.—Tasmania.

The punctures on the elytra are much more approximate, and the scales, which on *A. ferrugineus* are, owing to their transparency, visible only under a very powerful lens, are in the corresponding parts of this species more raised, and much more obvious. The amount of fulvous scales on the prothorax is variable.

Atelicus atrophus.

A. elongatus, angustatus, lète ferrugineus, medio elytrorum testaceus, capite, rostro, prothoracis lateribus, corpore infra, pedibusque fulvo-squamosis; elytris elongatis, lateribus leviter compressis, postice sensim angustioribus, lateribus rectis, vel pone humeros perparum incurvatis, apice abrupte declivibus, squamis fulvis condensatis parte declivi annulum communem formantibus; abdomine plus minusve fulvo-squamoso.

Long. 2-2½ lin.

Hab.—South Australia; Tasmania.

The narrowest of the three species, the elytra slightly compressed, and about three and a half times longer than broad, instead of about two and a half as in the other species, the apex abruptly declivous, with the part within the ring irregularly concave, &c.

CRYPTORHYNCHINÆ.

EUTHEBUS, n. g.

Caput hemisphæricum; rostrum longiusculum, filiforme, rectum; scrobes præmedianæ, obliquæ, oculos attingentes;

scapus elongatus, apice clavatus, oculum attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis duobus basalibus longiusculis, cæteris brevibus, gradatim crassioribus, ultimo clavam quasi incipiente; *clava* magna, ovata. *Oculi magni*, transversi, grosse granulati, antice approximantes. *Prothorax* subconicus, transversus, antice truncatus, basi bisinuatus, lobis ocularibus obtusis. *Scutellum* distinctum. *Elytra* prothorace paulo latiora, brevia, lateribus apiceque rotundata. *Pedes* antici majores; *femora* incrassata, subtus dentata; *tibiae* breviusculæ, intus bisinuatae, apice unco horizontali armato; *tarsi* gradatim latiores, articulo tertio bilobo; *unguiculi* approximati. *Propectus* brevissimum. *Pro-* et *meso-sterna* excavata. *Rima pectoralis* carens. *Episterna* metathoracis lata. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis.

This genus may be placed after *Melanterius*, Er., from which, however, it is very decidedly differentiated by its straight filiform rostrum, and the absence of the pectoral canal, which is replaced by a broad excavation between the anterior and intermediate coxae; the propectus is exceedingly short; the rostrum in repose appears to extend to the first abdominal segment.

Euthebus troglodytes.

E. breviter ovatus, fuscus; capite opaco, leviter punctato; rostro ferrugineo, nitido, basi subtiliter sulcato-punctato, apice vage punctulato; antennis rufo-piceis; prothorace dimidio postico utrinque rotundato, supra rufo-fusco, granulis nitidis sat dense obsito; scutello orbiculari, rufo-fusco; elytris rufo-ferrugineis, nitidis, sulcato-punctatis, punctis oblongis, interstitiis elevatis, granulatis; corpore infra pedibusque brunneis, his breviter remote setulosis.

Long. 2 lin.

Hab.—Queensland (Wide Bay).

MECISTOCERUS.

(*Mechistocerus*), Fauvel, Bull. Soc. Linn. de Normandie, vii. 159.

Mecistocerus Mastersi.

M. niger, dense subsilaceo-squamosus, parce cinereo-varius; capite inter oculos fovea triangulari profunda

notato; rostro rufo-piceo, nitido, basi excepta subtilissime punctulato; antennis piceis, articulo secundo funiculi primo sesquiloniore, cæteris gradatim brevioribus, clava tenuata, cylindrica; prothorace latitudine et longitudine æquali, utrinque rotundato, pone medium subparallelo; scutello suborbiculari; elytris prothorace multo latioribus, punctato-sulcatis, punctis impressis et squama majore instructis, intersticiis convexis, squamis plumosis uniseriatim munitis, fasciis duabus cinereis ornatis, una areuata a humero ad medium, altera pone medium sita; corpore infra vage griseo-squamoso; pedibus dense squamulosis, squamis elongatis pallidioribus interjectis.

Long. 4 lin. ♂—6 lin. ♀.

Hab.—New South Wales (Illawarra).

The only other described species, *M. impressus*, Montr. (*Cœlosternus*), from New Caledonia, has, *inter alia*, narrower elytra than the above, with the interstices of the grooves flat and without the large scales. There are other species in my collection from Java, Morty, Ceram, Tondano, &c. Lacordaire in his definition of the genus, ascribes an "elongate-oval" club to the female, and a subcylindrical one to the male. I have only the latter sex of *M. impressus*, but in *M. Mastersi* there is no such difference.

IMALIODES, n. g.

Caput antice convexum. *Rostrum* mediocre, validum, paulo arcuatum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, laterales; *scapus* brevis, oculum attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis duobus basalibus longiusculis, primo crassiore, cæteris brevibus, gradatim crassioribus; *clava* adnata. *Oculi* tenuiter granulati. *Prothorax* parum transversus, apice productus, basi subbisinuatus. *Scutellum* nullum. *Elytra* brevia, basi prothorace vix latiora. *Pedes* validi, breviuscui; *femora* incrassata; *tibiæ* breves, subflexuosæ, uncinatæ; *tarsi* breves, articulo tertio dilatato; *unguiculi* liberi. *Rima pectoralis* inter coxas anticas terminans, apice cavernosa. *Abdomen* segmento secundo ampio.

Near *Tragopus*, but with short thick legs, and exceptionally stout femora. *Myrtesis*, another thick-set member of this group, has a pectoral canal reaching nearly to the abdomen.

Imaliodes subfasciatus. (Pl. VII. fig. 2.)

I. late ovatus, fuscus, squamis griseis sat dense omnino tectus; rostro capite sesquiloniore, squamoso; antennis piceo-testaceis, articulis duobus basalibus funiculi elongatis, secundo paulo longiore; prothorace dimidio anteriore utrinque incurvato, apicem versus angustato, dimidio posteriore ampliato-rotundato, basi bisinuato, lobo medio paulo et late producto, subrotundato, supra regulariter squamoso; elytris postice latioribus, valde convexis, latitudine vix longioribus, sulcato-punctatis, punctis magnis profundis et squama grisea munitis, intersticiis convexis, apice sat late rotundatis, pone medium squamis pallidioribus fasciam subinconspicuum formantibus; femoribus tibiisque squamis suberectis instructis, illis subtus obsolete dentatis, his intus versus apicem sat longe pilosis.

Long. 3 lin.

Hab.—New South Wales (Illawarra).

Imaliodes terreus.

I. minus late ovatus, fuscus, squamis griseis plurimi erectis sat dense omnino tectus; rostro vix capite sesquiloniore; antennis piceis, articulo primo funiculi secundo breviore et crassiore; prothorace paulo transverso, dimidio anteriore utrinque parum incurvato, apice angustato, dimidio posteriore modice rotundato, basi perparum bisinuato; elytris breviter ovatis, latitudine manifeste longioribus, basi prothorace paulo latioribus, supra subsulcato-punctatis, punctis magnis impressis et squama grisea munitis, apice sat late rotundatis; femoribus tibiisque squamis suberectis instructis, illis dente minuto armatis, his ad apicem fasciculo piloso elongato munitis.

Long. 3 lin.

Hab.—Queensland (Wide Bay).

Much narrower than the preceding, the punctures on the elytra more largely impressed, and the longitudinal grooving indistinct.

ELÆAGNA, n. g.

A *Tragopo* præcipue differt ab domine segmentis tribus intermediis subæqualibus; *tarsis* sublinearibus, validis, subtus setosis, articulo tertio integro.

To these characters it may be added that the rostrum and antennæ are closely scaly, and that the legs are shorter, the hind femora not extending beyond the abdomen, than in the typical species of *Tragopus*. The insect described below is covered with a dense layer of very small pale grayish-yellow scales.

Elæagna squamibunda.

E. cylindrico-ovalis, nigra, squamulis flavescentibus omnino densissime tecta; rostro valido, haud dilatato; antennis squamigeris, setis interjectis; oculi tenue granulati; prothorace antice utrinque rotundato, deinde parallelo, apicem versus tubulato, supra vage punctato, punctis propter squamas vix observandis; elytris prothorace haud latioribus, subcordiformibus vel postice sensim angustioribus, vage subseriatim punctatis, punctis ut in prothorace setigeris sed majoribus, ampliato-impressis; uncis tibiarum unguiculisque piceis.

Long. 3½ lin.

Hab.—South Australia (Port Augusta).

PALETICUS, n. g.

Rostrum subvalidum, arcuatum; scrobes praemedianæ, subobliquæ. Oculi grosse granulati. Scapus sensim incrassatus, oculum attingens; funiculus 7-articulatus, articulis duobus basalibus longiusculis, cæteris brevibus, sensim latioribus; clava ovalis. Prothorax subquadratus, planatus, lateribus abrupte verticalis, apicem versus coarctatus, basi bisinuatus. Elytra late ovata, subdepressa, lateribus verticalibus, humeris obsoletis, apice coarctata. Pedes modice elongati; femora crassiuscula, mutica; tibiæ flexnosæ; tarsi modice elongati, articulo tertio subbilobo. Rima pectoralis inter coxas intermedias protensa, apice cavernosa. Episterna metathoracis distincta, angusta. Abdomen segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis. Processus intercoxalis latus, armatus.

The prothorax is at once characteristic of the genus, which is otherwise allied to *Poropterus*; the sides, however, although abruptly vertical, do not form at the junction with the pronotum anything like a keel or ridge. The five species described below are very homogeneous in their appearance, but at the same time are very trenchantly differentiated.

Paleticus laticollis. (Pl. VII. fig. 7.)

P. ovatus, niger, opacus, parce silaceo-squamulosus, squamisque majoribus parcus dispersus; capite rostroque basi sat dense squamosis, illo fronte convexo, inter oculos foveato, hoc in medio fere obsolete carinulato, extrorsum confertim punctato; antennis piceis, articulis duobus basalibus funiculi æqualibus; prothorace valde transverso, lateribus antice rotundato, deinde parallelo, basi fortiter bisinuato, lobo scutellari acuto, angulis posticis rotundato; scutello parvo, triangulari; elytris basi prothorace vix latioribus, lateribus modice rotundatis, apice producto-rotundatis, supra seriatim punctatis, regione scutellari planata, fasciculis duabus nigro-velutinis ornatis, una rotundata ante et altera transversa pone medium sita; corpore infra pedibusque squamulis silaceis adpressis, majoribus interjectis, dispersis; tibiis sat brevibus, extrorsum haud angustioribus.

Long. 6 lin.

Hab.—Queensland.

Paleticus confinis.

P. breviter ovatus, niger, opacus, parce silaceo-squamulosus, squamis majoribus dispersus; *P. laticolle* congruit, sed prothorace minus transverso, lobo scutellari obtuso, elytris brevioribus, oblongo-cordiformibus.

Long. 5 lin.

Hab.—Queensland (Wide Bay).

Very like *P. laticollis*, but with a narrower and longer prothorax, and the elytra shorter, broader, and inclining to heart-shaped. It is not forgotten that the breadth of the prothorax is dependant sometimes on sex.

Paleticus pedestris.

P. ovatus, niger, opacus, indumento fuscescente sculpturam occultante squamisque elongatis fusco-silaceis dispersus; capite rostroque basi squamosis, illo fronte convexo, inter oculos foveato; antennis piceis, articulo secundo funiculi primo fere duplo longiore; prothorace transverso, utrinque fortiter rotundato, postice angustiore, angulis posticis acuminato, basi bisinuato,

lobo scutellari obtuso; scutello inviso; elytris ut in *P. laticolle*, sed humeris magis productis, regione scutellari utrinque fortiter callosa; corpore infra parcus squamoso; pedibus squamulis silaceis tenuatis sparse dispersis; tibiis elongatis, flexuosis, extorsum sensim angustatis.

Long. 6 lin.

Hab.—Queensland.

The comparative length of the two basal joints of the funicle, the callus on each side the scutellum, and the form of the tibiæ, are the peculiar characters of this species.

The two following species have the prothorax less abruptly vertical, and, especially the first, a shorter metasternum, than the three preceding. *Acalles rubetra*, Er., is probably congeneric; it is known, *inter alia*, from the two described below, by a small ashy patch on each elytron, and the legs varied with luteous and brown.

Paleticus frontalis.

P. breviter ovatus, fuscus, parcus silaceo-squamosus, squamis majoribus erectis fuscis dispersus; fronte quadrifoveata, inter oculos sulcata; rostro tricarinato, extorsum piceo, nitido, vage punctato; antennis testaceo-piceis, articulo secundo funiculi primo plus duplo longiore; prothorace transverso, utrinque rotundato, basi modice bisinuato, lobo scutellari obtuso; scutello inviso; elytris late subovatis, basi prothorace latioribus, humeris paulo productis, lateribus valde rotundatis, supra subseriatim vage punctatis, prope suturam granulis nitidis rarissime munitis; femoribus dente minuto armatis; tibiis extus squamoso-ciliatis.

Long. 3 lin.

Hab.—Queensland.

The forehead in this species is marked with four squarish foveæ, the two intermediate separated by an almost obsolete line, and below these, and between the eyes, is a well-marked transverse linear groove.

Paleticus invidus.

P. ovatus, subdepressus, niger, squamulis verruciformibus nigris dispersus; fronte convexa, inter oculos

paulo depressa ; rostro supra rotundato, rugoso-squamoso ; antennis piceis, articulo secundo funiculi primo sesqui longiore ; prothorace subtransverso, utrinque rotundato, basi obsolete bisinuato ; elytris subovatis, humeris obliquis, deinde in medio utrinque parallelis, postice coarctatis, apice producto-rotundatis, supra sulcato-punctatis, punctis elongatis remotis, interstitiis 3-5-7 præsertim postice paulo elevatis ; corpore infra pedibusque squamis elongatis griseisque parce interjectis vestitis ; femoribus muticis.

Long. 3½ lin.

Hab.—Gawler; Victoria; Sydney; Queensland.

There are some slight differences in the breadth of the elytra and the amount of obliquity at the shoulders, in my specimens; one of them, from Victoria, is covered between the scales with an ashy exudation. The eyes are less coarsely granulate than in *P. frontalis*.

ONIDISTUS, n. g.

Rostrum tenué, arcuatū ; *scrobes* præmedianæ, laterales. *Scapus* clavatus ; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulo secundo elongato, sequentibus gradatim brevioribus et crassioribus ; *clava* subadnata. *Oculi* sat magni, tenuē granulati. *Prothorax* subconicus, apice vix productus, basi bisinuatus, lobis ocularibus obtusis. *Scutellum* minutum, distinctum. *Elytra* breviter subovata vel obovata, basi prothorace latiora, humeris projecta rotundata. *Pedes* elongati ; *femora* clavata, basi subpedunculata, subtus dente acuto instructa ; *tibiae* compressæ, flexuosæ, apice uncinatæ ; *tarsi* tenuati, articulo basali elongato, secundo multo breviore, tertio fortiter bilobo, ultimo longiusculo ; *unguiculi* divaricati. *Rima* pectoralis inter coxas intermedias protensa, apice aperta. *Episterna* metathoracis distincta, angustata. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basali-bus amplis.

Differentiated from its allies by the clavate toothed femora, and elongate pectoral canal, open at the apex. Three distinct yet homogeneous species are described below, and probably some of the insects referred by Montrouzier to *Tylodes* may belong to the genus. I have another species, allied to *O. nodipennis*, from New Caledonia. *Cryptorhynchus pacificus*, Fauvel, although slightly aberrant, may be referred to *Onidistus*.

Onidistus nodipennis. (Pl. VII. fig. 1.)

O. elliptico-ovatus, fuscus, squamulis minutis fulvo-brunneis omnino dense vestitus, squamis majoribus erectis adspersus; capite inter oculos fovea subelongata impresso; rostro ferrugineo, nitido, vage subtiliter punctulato; articulo secundo funiculi primo sesquiloniore, articulo basali clavæ elongato; prothorace modice transverso, antice paulo coarctato, supra in medio bicalloso; scutello rotundato; elytris trigonato-ovatis, modice convexis, tuberculis duobus in singulo elongatis, suturam approximantibus, uno basali, altero pone medium, aliisque lateribus fere obsoletis; corpore infra pedibusque squamis majoribus magis numerosis.

Long. 3½ lin.

Hab.—Queensland.

Mr. Masters sends examples from Illawarra, which appear to be a variety of this species.

Onidistus araneus.

O. subovatus, fuscus, indumento saturate grisecente dense tectus, squamisque cuneiformibus pallidis remote adspersus; capite inter oculos paulo excavato; rostro ferrugineo, nitido, subtilissime punctulato; antennis piceo-testaceis, articulo secundo funiculi primo duplo longiore, articulo basali clavæ haud elongato; prothorace modice transverso, antice paulo coarctato, supra haud calloso; scutello transverso; elytris postice latioribus, vel nonnihil subcordatis, apice paulo acuminato-productis, basi prope scutellum leviter callosis, humeris parum projectis, supra fere obsoleto sulcatis, impunctatis; femoribus tibiisque squamis elongatis adspersis, his apice tarsisque testaceo-ferrugineis.

Long. 3 lin.

Hab.—Queensland.

Onidistus odiosus.

O. ovatus, fuscus, squamulis minutis fuscescentibus supra pedibusque vestitus, squamis majoribus elongatis erectis interjectis; capite inter oculos foveato; rostro minus tenuato, fuso, basi squamoso; antennis piceo-

testaceis, articulo secundo funiculi primo sesquiloniore, clava ovata, articulo basali haud elongato; prothorace utrinque rotundato, apicem versus angustiore, haud coarctato, supra haud calloso; scutello subtriangulari; elytris breviter ovatis, apice rotundatis, basi subcallosis, humeris paulo productis, supra remote punctatis; tarsis testaceo-ferrugineis.

Long. $2\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Hab.—King George's Sound.

PETOSIRIS, n. g.

Onidisto valde affinis, sed *femoribus* sublinearibus, et *rima pectorali* apice cavernosa.

In general appearance as well as in characters, with the exception of the sublinear femora, and the pectoral canal cavernous at the apex, this genus closely agrees with *Onidistus*.

Petosiris subereus.

P. elliptico-ovatus, supra paulo planatus, fuscus, indumento terreo omnino dense vestitus, squamis numerosis erectis plerumque fasciculatis adspersus; capite inter oculos depresso, supra oculos squamis erectis obsito; rostro capite plus duplo longiore, fusco, punctulato, extrosum paulo latiore; antennis pieceis, articulo secundo funiculi primo duplo longiore; prothorace parum transverso, subconico, utrinque leviter rotundato, supra octofasciculato-tuberculato, quatuor pone medium transversis obsitis, duobus ante medium, duobus apicalibus fere obsoletis; elytris obovatis, in medio latioribus, basi prope scutellum humerisque cristato-projectis, postice recte et gradatim angustioribus, apice rotundatis, supra sublineatim squamosis, basin versus singulatim cristatis; tibiis valde flexuosis, nigro-setulosis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Hab.—Queensland.

METHIDRYYSIS, n. g.

Caput parvum; *rostrum* tenué, arcuatum, depresso, basi excepta nudum; *scrobes medianæ, laterales.* *Oculi*

subgrosse granulati. *Scapus* brevis, quarta parte basali rostri insertus; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis elongatis; *clava* ovata, distincta. *Prothorax* rotundatus, convexus. *Scutellum* distinctum. *Elytra* subcordata, tuberculata, humeris prominulis. *Pedes* postici longiores, intermedii minores; *femora* incrassata, infra dentata; *tibie* flexuosae, subfusiformes; *tarsi* pilosi, tenuati, articulo tertio profunde bilobo, quarto elongato; *unguiculi* liberi. *Rima pectoralis* inter coxas intermedias protensa, apice cavernosa, margine elevato. *Metasternum* breve. *Episterna* metathoracis angusta. *Abdomen* segmento secundo breviusculo; *sutura* prima recta.

The affinities of this genus are not very obvious, but for the present I place it near *Onidistus*. The insertion of the antennæ is nearly in the middle of the scrobe, supposing the rather superficial groove beyond the scape to be part of the scrobe.

Methidrysis afflita.

M. ovata, fusca, brunneo-squamosa et fasciculata; rostro nitidissimo, subtilissime punctulato, basi excepta, hac vage squamosa, arcuata, incrassata; antennis rufotestaceis, articulo secundo funiculi longiore, sequentibus ovalibus, paulo gradatim brevioribus, clava sat elongata; prothorace utrinque modice rotundato, apice constricto, basi sub-bisinuato; elytris prothorace latioribus et duplo longioribus, supra remote seriatim punctatis, interstitiis tuberculato-fasciculatis, tuberculis basalibus majoribus; corpore infra pedibusque fusco-squamosis, silaceo-variegatis; femoribus posticis elytra superantibus.

Long. 4 lin.

Hab.—Queensland.

NICONOTUS, n. g.

Rostrum validum, paulo arcuatum, squamosum; *scrobes* praemedianæ; *scapus* oculum attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis duobus basalibus longiusculis, cæteris brevioribus, sensim crassioribus, ultimo clavam quasi incipiente; *clava* obovata. *Oculi* subgrosse granulati. *Prothorax* transversus, modice convexus, antice subito constrictus, apice productus rotundatus, basi bisinuatus, lateribus

subparallelis marginibusque subcarinatis. *Elytra* prothorace vix latiora, subparallelæ, lateribus subito deflecta. *Pedes* validi; *femora* crassa, linearia, subtus dentata; *tibie* subflexuosæ, apice uncinatæ; *tarsi* articulo basali longiusculo, secundo angustiore, tertio bilobo, quarto elongato; *unguiculi* divergentes. *Rima pectoralis* pone coxas anticas terminans, apice cavernosa. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis.

A broad, somewhat depressed form, resembling some of the *Colydiidæ*. It is to be placed among the genera in the vicinity of *Tylodes*, but it has no very obvious affinity to any of them.

Niconotus turphoides.

N. late ovatus, sat dense squamosus, squamis numerosis erectis interjectis, dilute umbrinus, fusco-varius; capite rostroque rugoso-squamosis; antennis piceis, articulo secundo funiculi primo sesquiloniore; prothorace valde transverso, utrinque leviter rotundato, basi paulo angustiore, supra fusco; scutello inconspicuo; elytris basi prothorace vix latioribus, deinde paulo ampliatis, in medio leviter incurvatis, apice rotundatis, seriatim grosse punctatis, interstitiis (præsertim postice) alte elevatis, antice in medio paulo planatis, fuscis, pone medium fasciis indistinctis fuscis notatis; corpore infra pedibusque dense dilute umbrino-squamosis.

Long. 4 lin.

Hab.—Moreton Bay.

CHÆTECTETORUS, Schönherr, Curcul. viii. i. 383.

There are numerous forms connected with this genus, both Australian and Malayan, and several of these are here described. I have some doubt of the species from which Lacordaire drew up his characters of the genus, as he describes the rostrum as straight, or nearly so, the eyes finely granulate, and the prothorax without ocular lobes; and he makes no mention of the dilated margins of the prothorax in his otherwise ample description. In treating of the species I think it is necessary to exclude all those which have a straight rostrum, and

have not the prothorax flattish above and expanded or marginate at the sides, the femora unarmed, the eyes coarsely granulate, the club of the antennae adnate to the funicle, and all the tarsal joints furnished with erect scales; their presence on the claw-joint is very unusual. These larger scales, which are scattered among the other scales, mostly above and on the legs, seem to be of the ordinary form, only stouter, and more or less erect; they are called *setæ* by Boheman.

Chætectetus hædulus.

C. anguste oblongus, fuscus, squamis canescentibus, plurimis majoribus crassis interjectis, vestitus; rostro capite vix longiore, valido; antennis testaceis, articulis quinque ultimis funiculi valde transversis, clava elongata ovata; prothorace sat angusto, supra paulo convexo, ad latera et in medio longitudinaliter excavato, interspatiis elevatis setoso-fimbriatis, duobus intermediis in medio tuberculatis, apice rotundato, haud fasciculato; scutello oblongo, nigro; elytris paulo convexis, sulcato-punctatis, punctis approximatis, interstitiis alternis suturaque modice elevatis, fasciis duabus pallidioribus fere obsolete notatis, una ante et altera pone medium; corpore infra squamositate incana dense tecto.

Long. 2½ lin.

Hab.—Queensland (Wide Bay).

Allied to *C. bifasciatus*, Boh., but narrower, and scarcely fasciculate, &c.

Chætectetus clitellæ.

C. oblongus, fuscus, umbrino-squamulosus, squamis majoribus erectis omnino interjectis, corpore infra excepto; rostro capite parum longiore, valido, impunctato (ubi attrito); antennis testaccis, funiculo breviusculo, articulis quinque ultimis valde transversis, clava breviter ovali; prothorace sat angusto, supra parum convexo, ad latera et in medio longitudinaliter sulcato, apice bifasciculato; scutello subtransverso, fusco-squamoso; elytris prothoraco multo latioribus, parallelis, supra paulo convexis, leviter sulcato-punctatis, interstutiis alternis suturaque elevatis, ante medium fascia lata pallida postice arcuata ornatis; corpore infra dense umbrino-squamoso.

Long. 2 lin.

Hab.—South Australia.

Differently coloured, with a narrower prothorax and stouter rostrum than its congeners.

Chætectetorus latus.

C. oblongus, fuscus, dense murino-squamosus, squamis majoribus erectis interjectis; capite rostroque omnino squamosis; antennis piceis; prothorace transverso, basi late emarginato, supra planato, ante medium abrupte depresso, decem-tuberculato, tuberculis 2 apicalibus, 2 lateralibus, 6 in medio minoribus; scutello rotundato, elevato; elytris prothorace manifeste latioribus, humeris rotundatis, prominulis, supra paulo convexis, striato-punctatis, intersticiis alte elevatis, tuberculis fasciculatim squamosis dispersis, fasciis duabus cinereis fere obsoletis notatis, una ante medium arcuata altera pone medium subtransversa; corpore infra pedibusque squamositate murina setisque interjectis, præsertim pedibus, dense vestitis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—New South Wales; Victoria.

The broader outline and strongly tuberculate elytra are the principal peculiarities of this very distinct species; the stiff scales diverge at the apex of the elytra, so that it appears to be emarginate.

EPHRYCUS, n. g.

Chætectetoro differt oculis tenui granulatis; clava antennarum a funiculo distincta; femoribus infra dentatis; tarsis articulo ultimo haud setoso.

To this genus probably belongs *Cryptorhynchus inflatus*, Er. (Wiegm. Arch. 1842, i. 203). The eyes are unusually finely faceted. The genus has quite the habit of *Chætectetorus*.

Ephrycus obliquus.

E. oblongus, fuscus, dense nigro-squamosus, albido-variegatus, squamis crassis numerosis, plurimis fasciculatis, instructis; capite antice convexo, nigro-bimaculato; rostro capite sesquialiore, modice tenuato; antennis piceo-testaceis, funiculo articulo ultimo latiore, clava magna ovata; prothorace latitudine paulo longiore, utrinque perparum rotundato, dimidio antico valde constricto,

apice bifasciculato, medio transversim quadrifasciculato, dorso nigro, lateribus antice albidis; scutello elongato, subtriangulari; elytris prothorace manifeste latioribus, subparallelis, sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis vix convexis, in singulo elytro plagis duabus obliquis, pallidis vel albidis, una humerali, altera postica, inter eas sub-silaceis nigro-maculatis; corpore infra pedibusque vase albido-squamosis; femoribus, apice excepto, tibiisque basi fuscis; tarsis ferrugineis.

Long. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab.—Tasmania; Melbourne.

METACYMYIA, n. g.

Chætectoro affinis, sed *oculis* tenui granulatis; et *tarsis* articulo quarto abbreviato, haud setoso.

This last character, whatever its worth, is a marked exception to all the numerous forms allied to *Chætectorus*, Australian as well as Malayan, now before me. The pectoral canal terminates just behind the anterior coxae as in *Chætectorus*, which, *inter alia*, distinguishes it from *Chimades* and *Tychreus*. The species described below varies much in the depth and relative proportions of its colours.

Metacymia marmorea.

M. subelongata, picea, squamis albescensibus fuscisque dense tecta; capite fronte convexo; rostro breviusculo æquilato; antennis piceis, funiculo articulis duobus basilibus longiusculis, primo crassiore, cæteris brevibus, gradatim crassioribus, clava breviter ovata, adnata; prothorace subtransverso, antice tubulato, utrinque rotundato, supra modice convexo, æquali, fusco-notato; scutello rotundato, grisecente vel fusco; elytris prothorace multo latioribus et triplo longioribus, apicem versus sensim angustatis, supra fusco-marmoratis, subdepressis, sulcato-punctatis, punctis elongatis, interstitiis planatis, setulis vase dispersis, apice rotundatis; corpore infra pedibusque griseo-squamosis, his setulis adspersis.

Long. 4 lin.

Hab.—West Australia.

Achopera, n. g.

A Chætectetoro differt prothorace ad latera haud explanato, supra æquali; et tarsis articulo ultimo haud setoso.

The species of this genus, which are probably numerous, have much the habit of *Metacymia*, from which they are differentiated by their long claw-joint and coarsely facetted eyes; and from the narrower forms of *Tyrtæosus* (*post*, p. 479) by their tibiae not grooved, and the smaller size of the second abdominal segment.

Achopera lachrymosa.

A. oblongo-ovalis, picea, nigrescenti-squamosa, squamis plurimis semi-erectis intermixtis; capite antice nigro-bimaculato; rostro capite paulo longiore, parum arcuato; antennis rufo-testaceis, articulis quinque ultimis funiculi valde transversis, gradatim crassioribus, clava adnata, late ovata; prothorace latitudine et longitudine æquali, convexo, ante medium constricto, utrinque rotundato, basi bisinuato, in medio squamis albidis adsperso; scutello parvo, distincto; elytris prothorace manifeste latioribus, utrinque modice gradatim rotundatis, apice obtuse rotundatis, supra sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis convexis, squamis albidis plagiatis notatis; corpore infra pedibusque griseo-squamosis.

Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab.—Tasmania.

Achopera maculata.

A. oblongo-ovata, picea, squamis pallide silaceis vel ochraceis, plurimis semi-erectis intermixtis, nigro-maculatis et albo-plagiatis vestita; capite rostroque pallidis, concoloribus; antennis ferrugineis; prothorace antice paulo constricto, utrinque modice rotundato, albido-squamoso et nigro-maculato (maculis circa 8); scutello oblongo; elytris ut in *A. lachrymosa* sed interstitiis angustioribus, squamis pallidis nigro-maculatis, præcipue in medio, antice utrinque plaga magna alba decoratis; corpore infra pedibusque subvage albido-squamosis.

Long. 2 lin.

Hab.—New South Wales (Monaro).

Closely allied to *A. lachrymosa*, but with narrower interstices on the elytra, and differently coloured.

Achopera uniformis.

A. ovata, fusca, omnino brunneo-squamosa, squamis majoribus cuneatis pallidioribus interjectis; capite rostroque dense squamosis, squamis crassis numerosis erectis intermixtis; antennis piceo-testaceis, funiculo articulis quinque ultimis modice transversis; prothorace subtransverso, medio anteriore constricto, et supra antice paulo depresso, postice convexo, utrinque manifeste rotundato; scutello rotundato; elytris basi supra subplanatis, sulcato-punctatis, punctis elongatis, subapproximatis, intersticiis sat latis, alternis perparum elevatis; tibiis in medio paulo incrassatis.

Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab.—Queensland (Wide Bay).

CHIMADES, n. g.

Cheteetetoro affinis, sed clava antennarum distincta, triarticulata; oculis tenuo granulatis; elytris ampliatis, subquadrangularibus; et femoribus subtus dentatis.

From *Tychreus*, which has also finely granulate eyes, this genus is differentiated by the club of the antennæ not adnate to the funicle, and the form of the elytra. The clothing has a loose woolly appearance.

Chimades lanosus.

C. latus, subdepressus, fuscus, squamositate pallide grisea squamisque elongatis omnino tectus; capite antice convexo, denso squamoso; rostro capite longiore, sub-tenuato; antennis piceis, funiculo articulis duobus basaliibus longiusculis, tertio quartoque obconicis, duobus sequentibus turbinatis, ultimo transverso, clava ovata; prothorace inaequato, ad latera declivi, apice producto, supra depresso, utrinque paulo rotundato, marginibus squamis elongatis denso vestitis; scutello rotundato; elytris prothorace multo latioribus et plus duplo longioribus, depressis, postice declivibus, lateribus paulo incurvatis, apicem versus leviter gradatim angustatis, tubercululis plurimis fasciculatim squamosis, nonnullis fere obsoletis, aliisquo nigris præcipue posticis munitis (tribus in singulo elytro maximis, uno elongato basali,

uno postico, tertioque bipartito ad declivitatem sito), plaga laterali fusca decoratis; femoribus tibiisque fusco-annulatis, his rectis, teretibus; unguiculis testaceis.

Long. 3 lin.

Hab.—New South Wales.

MENIOS, n. g.

A *Chætectetoro* differt *rostro recto, depresso; prothorace convexo, haud explanato; femoribus infra dentatis; tarsis articulo quarto haud squamoso.*

The ocular lobes are much less developed in this genus than in *Chætectetorus*; and the eyes are larger and less widely apart in front. In one of my specimens, the facets of the eyes are not so coarse as in the others, and in another, there are some small white spots on the elytra.

Menios internatus.

M. oblongus, piceus, supra pedibusque dense nigrescenti-squamosus; rostro capite haud longiore, rufo-piceo, dense griseo-squamoso; antennis testaceis, clava breviter ovata; prothorace transverso, antice valde constricto, utrinque perparum rotundato, in medio obsolete longitudinaliter elevato, tuberculis parvis sex munito—duobus apicalibus, quatuor medianis transversim obsitis; scutello oblongo; elytris prothorace sat latioribus, humeris callosis, convexis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis paulo angustis, convexis, alternis tuberculis nigris parvis dispersis, apice rotundatis; corpore infra femoribusque subtus dense albo-squamosis; tibiis valde compressis; tarsis articulo basali modice elongato, duobus sequentibus conjunctim late triangularibus.

Long. 3 lin.

Hab.—Sydney.

TYCHREUS, n. g.

Rostrum tenui, elongatum. Oculi tenue granulati. Elytra in medio elevato-gibbosa. Rima pectoralis ad partem posticam coxarum intermediarum protensa. Cætera ut in Chætectetoro.

The length of the pectoral canal and the finely granulate eyes are the principal diagnostic characters of this genus. In regard to the latter character, however, Lacordaire ascribes the same to *Chætectetorus*; so far as *C. bifasciatus** is concerned, he is certainly in error. The distinction, of course, is comparative, but when examined together the difference is very marked.

Tychreus camelus.

T. oblongo-subovalis, niger, dense fusco-griseoque squamosus; capito antice convexo, griseo-squamoso; rostro piceo, subtiliter punctulato; antennis piceo-testaceis, funiculo articulis duobus basalibus longitudine æqualibus, primo crassiore, articulo ultimo ad clavam adnato, clava magna, ovata; prothoraco subconico, dimidio antico utrinque incurvo, postico subrotundato, apice angusto, producto, supra tuberculis sex conicis erectis fasciculatis instructo (2 apicalibus, 4 in medio transversim obsitis), basi leviter bisinuato; scutello rotundato, nigro; elytris prothorace multo latioribus, humeris obliquis callosis, lateribus subparallelis, apicem versus recte gradatim angustatis, apicibus in angulo divergente terminantibus, supra tuberculatis, singulatim tuberculo medio validiore, duobus minoribus prope basin, tribus alteris posticis oblique obsitis; corpore infra pedibusque griseo-squamosis.

Long. 3-3½ lin.

Hab.—Tasmania.

One of my two specimens is of a dull gray, slightly clouded with brownish; the other is dark brown, almost approaching to black, a band, however, in the line of the posterior tubercles, and a large triangular patch over each shoulder, running up to the large middle tubercle, being gray; the legs also are varied with gray and brown.

TITUACIA, n. g.

Rostrum mediocre, arcuatum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, obliquæ. *Scapus* oculum attingens; *funiculus* 7-articu-

* Of the other two species, I am not certain of the correctness of my determination of *C. setosus*, Boh., and *C. spinipennis*, Waterh., is unknown to me (the type has disappeared from Mr. Waterhouse's collection).

latus, articulis duobus basalibus longiusculis, cæteris brevibus, gradatim crassioribus; clava ovalis, adnata. Oculi laterales, convexi, grosse granulati. Prothorax transversus, antice coarctatus, apice productus, bilobus, basi lobo scutellari munitus. Scutellum minutum. Elytra late obovata, brevia, convexa, in medio elevata, postice declivia. Femora breviuscula, vix incrassata, mutica; tibiæ mediocres, rectæ, apice uncinatæ; tarsi breves, articulo tertio bilobo, quarto elongato; unguiculi liberi. Rima pectoralis ad marginem posticum coxarum intermedianarum protensa. Metasternum brevissimum. Abdomen segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis; sutura prima arcuata.

I place this genus after *Tychreus*, of which, notwithstanding its short broad outline, it seems to be a modification, but yet very trenchantly differentiated by the extreme shortness of the metasternum and the coarsely faceted eyes.

Tituacia ostracion.

T. breviter obovata, omnino dense variegatim griseo-squamulosa; capite inter oculos fronteque paulo excavatis; rostro ferrugineo, extrorsum nudo, sat crebre punctulato; prothorace modice transverso, antice valde constricto, deinde utrinque leviter rotundato, disco vittis duabus flexuosis nigris ornato, squamis plurimis erectis interjectis, apice bifido; elytris basi prothoracis vix latioribus, utrinque late rotundatis, apicem versus angustioribus, in medio paulo gibbosis, tum sat abrupte declivibus, lateribus antice verticalibus, supra substriato-punctatis, punctis nudis, subremotis, interstitiis plurimis postice tuberculatis, interstitio tertio tuberculo validiore instructo, alteroque minus valido in interstitio quinto; tarsis articulo quarto unguiculisque testaceis.

Long. 2 lin.

Hab.—King George's Sound.

ANILAUS, n. g.

A *Chætectetoro* differt antennis funiculi articulis magis elongatis; femoribus incrassatis, anticis majoribus et infra dilatatis, vel dente anguliforme magno instructis; tibiis arcuatis; tarsis articulo basali elongato.

The sole exponent of this genus is an insect bearing a marked resemblance to *Dysostines fuligineus* (*ante*, p. 455), only somewhat shorter. The largely dilated lower margin of the anterior femora seems to mark it as one of the most aberrant of the allies of *Chætectetorus*. The eye is less coarsely faceted than in some of the allied genera.

Anilaus sordidus.

A. oblongo-ovalis, piceus, squamis fuscis, plurimis majoribus erectis, dense tectus; fronte convexa, inter oculos parum depressa; rostro ferrugineo, nitido, arcuato, extrorsum paulo dilatato, basi sublineato-punctato; oculis sat magnis, lateralibus; funiculi articulo basali crassiore, secundo longiore, cæteris gradatim brevioribus et latioribus, clava oblongo-ovali, distincta; prothorace transverso, antice constricto et multo angustiore, lateribus valde rotundato, apice paulo producto, basi sub-bisinuato, supra sat convexo, in medio transversim sub-trigibboso; scutello parvo; elytris prothorace in medio vix latioribus, humeris sub prominulis, supra modice convexis, sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis convexis, apicem versus in singulo elytro callo distincto; corporo infra pedibusque ferrugineis, sat vase fusco-squamosis.

Long. 2 lin.

Hab.—Queensland (Wide Bay).

The following table will give an idea of the leading diagnostic characters separating *Chætectetorus* and the above generic allies:—

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|-----------------------|
| Elytra raised in the middle. | | | | | |
| Mesosternum of normal length | | | | | <i>Tychreus.</i> |
| Mesosternum very short | | | | | <i>Tituacia.</i> |
| Elytra not raised in the middle. | | | | | |
| Rostrum curved. | | | | | |
| Eyes coarsely faceted. | | | | | |
| Claw-joint sealy | | | | | <i>Chætectetorus.</i> |
| Claw-joint not sealy. | | | | | |
| Anterior femora dilated beneath | | | | | <i>Anilaus.</i> |
| Anterior femora linear | | | | | <i>Achopera.</i> |
| Eyes finely faceted. | | | | | |
| Claw-joint small | | | | | <i>Metacymia.</i> |
| Claw-joint long. | | | | | |
| Elytra broad subquadangular | | | | | <i>Chimades.</i> |
| Elytra oblong-ovate | | | | | <i>Ephrycus.</i> |
| Rostrum straight | | | | | <i>Menios.</i> |

TYRTÆOSUS, n. g.

Rostrum mediocre, paulo arcuatum; *scrobes* præmedianæ. *Scapus* oculum vix attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis duobus basalibus longiusculis, æqualibus, cæteris brevibus; *clava* distincta, late ovata. *Oculi* subtriangulares, paulo approximati, grosse granulati. *Prothorax* conicus, basi bisinuatus, lobis ocularibus distinctis. *Elytra* sæpe subcordata, prothorace latiora, apice rotundata. *Pedes* validi; *femora* crassa, subtus dentata (δ) vel subdentata (φ); *tibiæ* anticæ rectæ vel paulo flexuosæ, intermediae et posticæ breviores, compressæ, sulcatæ, apicem versus dilatatae, paulo uncinatae, posticæ lamina obliqua munitæ; *tarsi* articulis tribus basalibus simul sumptis sensim latioribus, tertio late bilobo, quarto mediocre; *unguiculi* divergentes. *Rima pectoralis* profunda, pone coxas anticas protensa, apice cavernosa. *Abdomen* segmento secundo tertio vix vel paulo longiore; *sutura* prima recta.

Limiting the old genus *Cryptorhynchus* to something that can be definitely characterized, which is not the case now, and taking the common *C. lapathi* as the type, then the present genus will be differentiated principally by the structure of the tibiæ, which, however, have a patch of yellow hairs outside the lower end of each as in that genus, but are sulcate, with the intervals more or less ribbed, and instead of narrowing to the apex, are gradually broader, and have the outer margin of the corbels slightly sloped inwards, without, however, their becoming cavernous.

Tyrtæosus microthorax.

T. sat late ovatus, fuscus, squamis elongatis fulvescentibus dispersus; vertice convexo, supra oculos depresso; rostro disperse squamoso, ultra medium nudo depresso; antennis piceis, articulis tertio quartoque præcedentibus gradatim brevioribus; oculis (φ) magis approximatis, margine superiore recto; prothorace crebre sat rugoso-punctato, in medio carinulato; scutello triangulare; elytris prothorace multo latioribus, longitudine sesquilateralibus, fortiter sulcatis, sulcis vase punctato-impressis, squamis magis condensatis, interstitiis carinulatis, humeris subcallosis; corpore infra pedibusque fuscis, vase squamosis.

Long. 4-5 lin.

Hab.—Queensland (Wide Bay).

Tyrtæosus lateralis.

T. ovatus, fuscus, squamis elongatis griseis albisque vestitus; vertice convexo, supra oculos excavato; rostro ferruginino, basi vage squamoso, apicem versus sat crebre punctato; antennis piceis, articulis funiculi a tertio ad septimum longitudine æqualibus; prothorace crebre sat rugoso-punctato, in medio carinulato; scutello subrotundato; elytris minus latis, fortiter sulcatis, sulcis vage punctato-impressis, sat confertim squamosis, albo-variegatis, ad latera plaga elongata ornatis, interstitiis carinulatis, humeris subcallosis; corpore infra pedibusque fuscis, vage squamosis, abdominis segmentis tertio quartoque punctis in lineis duabus transversis, anticis minoribus, impressis.

Long. 4 lin.

Hab.—Queensland.

Tyrtæosus vetustus.

T. ovatus, fuscus, squamis elongatis silaceis plus minusvo vestitus; fronte convexa, supra oculos paulo depressa; rostro basi vage squamoso, apicem versus sat crebre punctulato; antennis piceis, articulis quinque ultimis funiculi longitudine fere æqualibus, extrorsum magis transversis; oculis transversis, minus triangularibus; prothorace crebro sat rugoso-punctato, in medio carinulato; elytris quam in *T. microthorace* angustioribus, fortiter sulcatis, sulcis grosse punctatis, interstitiis carinulatis, squamis in medio valde dispersis fasciam formantibus, humeris subcallosis; corpore infra pedibusque sparso silaceo-squamosis; abdomine segmentis tertio quartoque punctis in lineis duabus irregularibus dispositis.

Long. 4 lin.

Hab.—Victoria; South Australia.

Tyrtæosus incallidus.

T. oblongo-ovatus, piceus, sat parce silaceo-squamosus; rostro breviore, basi fortiter punctato, apice manifeste latiore; antennis testacco-piceis, articulo secundo funiculi primo breviore; oculis vix approximatis; prothorace

confertim rugoso-punctato, punctis squamigeris, in medio carinulato; elytris oblongis, gradatim angustatis, sulcato-punctatis, punctis parvis approximatis, interstitiis parum convexis, humeris vix prominulis; corpore infra pedibusque remote squamigero-punctatis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—Queensland (Wide Bay).

This species and the next are considerably narrower than the three preceding, but, notwithstanding, they have nearly the same general appearance; the eyes, however, are rounder and not so approximate. The colour is nearly uniform, and, to the naked eye, appears to be a dull brown.

Tyrtæosus ustulatus.

T. oblongo-ovatus, niger, plagiatis albido-squamulosus, squamulis elongatis remote dispersis; rostro breviore, sat crebre punctato, punctis irregulariter oblongis; antennis rufo-testaceis, articulo secundo funiculi primo breviore; oculis paulo approximatis; prothorace utrinque magis rotundato, sat fortiter confertim punctato, punctis albido-squamigeris, in medio carinulato; elytris oblongis, subparallelis, sulcato-punctatis, punctis ovatis nitidis, interstitiis angustioribus, paulo convexis, humeris haud prominulis, regione humerali granulatis, plagiis albidis indistincte bifasciatim dispositis; corpore infra pedibusque remote squamigero-punctatis.

Long. $2\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab.—Tasmania.

CRYPTORHYNCUS.

Illiger, Mag. vi. 330; Lacordaire, Gen. viii. 121.

Cryptorhynchus stigmaticus.

C. ovalis, fusco-niger, squamulis ochraceis remote dispersus; rostro subcylindrico, paulo arcuato, capite duplo longiore, subnitido, basi punctis rotundatis conferte, extrorsum oblongis sparse munito; antennis ferrugineis, funiculo griseo-piloso, articulo secundo primo paulo longiore, cæteris subturbinatis, ultimo a clava vix distincto; prothorace ampliato, transverso, antice constricto, utrinque fortiter rotundato, basi bisinuato, lobis oculari-

bus latis, supra tuberculato-granulatis, in medio antice carinato; scutello parvo, subquadrato, dense ochraceo-squamoso; elytris prothorace paulo latioribus, modice convexis, subparallelis, postice angustioribus, apicibus rotundatis, supra seriatim foveolatis, interstitiis vase granulatis, in singulo elytro maculis tribus albescensibus transversim positis; corpore infra sparse punctato; pedibus vase piloso-squamosis.

Long. 4 lin.

Hab.—Queensland.

So far as I can see, there is nothing to separate this species generically from *C. lapathi*, Linn., except that the club is a little less distinct from the funicle, and the first suture of the abdomen is a little curved. It is the only true *Cryptorhynchus* that I know of from Australia.

ŒMETHYLUS, n. g.

Rostrum rugosum, mediocre, paulo arcuatum; *scrobes* obliquæ, præmedianæ. *Scapus* oculum attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis duobus basalibus longiusculis, cæteris brevioribus, gradatim crassioribus; *clava* ovata. *Oculi* laterales, subgrosse granulati. *Prothorax* conicus, apice calloso-productus, basi bisinuatus. *Scutellum* distinctum, punctiforme. *Elytra* prothorace basi multo latiora, subtrigona, valde convexa, humeris angulato-prominulis. *Pedes* breviusculi; *femora* linearia, mutica; *tibiae* breves, rectae, unco apicali obsoleto, corbulis cavernosis; *tarsi* subtus spongiosi, articulo tertio bilobo; *unguiculi* liberi. *Rima pectoralis* inter coxas anticas terminans, apice cavernosa. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis.

Differs from *Cryptorhynchus*, as limited by Lacordaire, principally in the characters of the pectoral canal, and the larger size of the second abdominal segment. The habit is that of *C. Atropos*, Böh., now with others separated by Dr. Kirsch to form his genus *Cryptacrus*.

Œmethylus lumbaris. (Pl. VII. fig. 3.)

Œ. brevis, fuscus, squamulis griseis sat dense tectus; capite inter oculos depresso, superciliis elevatis; rostro

subrobusto, extrosum latiore, in medio carinulato, squamulis erectis instructo; antennis testaceo-piceis, vase pilosis; prothorace latitudine longitudine æquali, utrinque paulo rotundato, supra rugoso-foveolato, apice fortiter producto, sub-bilobo; scutello albescente; elytris striato-punctatis, punctis grossis, interstitiis tertio quinto et septimo elevatis, tertio alte elevato, eminentiis apicem versus evanescitibus, plaga magna fusca supra nigro-marginata lateribus decoratis; corpore infra pedibusque griseo-squamosis, abdomine in medio denudato, fusco.

Long. 4½ lin.

Hab.—Queensland (Wide Bay).

PHLÆOGLYMMMA, n. g.

Rostrum tenue, subcylindricum, paulo arcuatum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, ante oculos exeuntes. *Scapus* brevis, oculum vix attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis duobus basalibus longiusculis, cæteris brevibus; *clava* distincta, oblongo-ovalis. *Oculi* laterales, subrotundati, tenue granulati. *Prothorax* subconicus, apice productus, basi bisinuatus, lobis ocularibus parvis projectis. *Scutellum* minutum. *Elytra* modice convexa, prothorace latiora, humeris prominulis, lateribus perparum rotundata. *Femora* elongata, vix incrassata, infra dentata; *tibiæ* perbreves, rectæ, apice uncinatæ; *tarsi* breves, articulo basali triangulari; *unguiculi* divaricati. *Rima pectoralis* inter coxas intermedias protensa, apice aperta. *Abdomen* segmento secundo ampliato. *Processus intercoxalis* sat angustus, antice angulatus.

In Lacordaire's arrangement, this genus would come next to *Enteles*, but in habit it resembles *Mecistostylus Douei*. The short tibiæ and tarsi, and the projecting apex of the prothorax, together with the elongate pectoral canal, are its most prominent diagnostic characters.

Phlœoglymma alternans.

P. ovata, nigra, sat dense griseo-squamulosa; fronte convexa, inter oculos planiuscula, fovea oblonga instructa; rostro capite fere duplo longiore, nigro, nitido, subtiliter vase punctulato; antennis testaceo-piceis; prothorace utrinque perparum rotundato, vittis tribus dilutioribus

notato; elytris prothorace duplo longioribus, sulcato-punctatis, sulcis subflexuosis, punctis sat approximatis et squama grisea instructis, interstitiis 2-4-5 valde convexis, in medio elongato-elevatis, fasciatim saturatioribus, interstitio tertio basin versus paulo cristato, tertio quintoque postice etiam elevatis et aliquando fuscis, apicibus rotundatis; corpore infra pedibusque dense griseo-squamulosis.

Long. 3 lin.

Hab.—New South Wales (Rope's Creek).

A little variable in regard to the darkness of the elevated portions of the interstices of the elytra.

Explanation of Plate VII.

- Fig. 1. *Onidistus nodipennis*; 1a, right fore-leg (turned the wrong way).
 2. *Imaliodes subfasciatus*; 2a, right hind-leg.
 3. *Œmethylus lumbaris*; 3a, side view of the head.
 4. *Dialeptopus sepidoides*; 4a, side view of the head.
 5. *Zymaus binodosus*; 5a, side view of the head.
 6. *Melanegis stygius*; 6a, side view of the head.
 7. *Paleticus laticollis*; 7a, side view of the head.
 8. Side view of the head of *Opsittis atomaria*.
 9. Left hind-leg of *Methidrysis afflicta*.
 10. Side view of the head of *Elaagna squamibunda*; 10a, antenna; 10b, tarsus.
 11. Side view of the head of *Tentegia favosa*.*
 12. Right hind-leg of *Dysostines pilipes*.
 13. Antenna of *Chimades lanosus*.
 14. Side view of the head and the antenna of *Euthebus troglodytes*.
 15. Tarsus of *Metacymia marmorea*.
 16. Tarsus of *Chatectetorus latus*. (The scales are very weakly represented.)
 17. Side view of *Tituacia ostracion*.
 18. Side view of *Tychreus camelus*.
 19. Hind-leg of *Cryptorhynchus stigmaticus*.
 20. Hind-leg of *Tyrtaeus microthorax*. (The raised lines dividing the grooves are insufficiently shewn, especially the left outer line.)

* When the paper was sent to the Society, this insect was accidentally overlooked, and the description omitted.